and sour festering waters requiring such a force-torn channel to carry them off ? Man must labour hard in this world to ward off evils ready to attack him, as the Kamschatkan must exercise himself to keep his frame warm; but why ? because both one and other are in an angenial clime. We know that it is ordained of God that a certain amount of pleasure should attend on labour; but still, it is by a kind of after-appointment, and as a recompence for evil, as Venus was given to Vulcan; and the union, after all, is far from being close or constant.

Acknowledging the necessity for such evils, we ask, Whence the necessity ? In the very nature of things, says some one. We meet the declaration by a direct contradiction. Surely it is possible for God to create and govern a world in which there are no such necessary evils, because there is no evil at all. Whence, we again ask, this necessity ? From the state and character of man, is the answer to which we must at last come. Such is the native temper and spirit of man, that if not constrained to be busy, he would be wretched and vicious beyond endurance. Such is the very nature of man, that wars, pestilences, and famines, are necessary to prevent evils greater than themselves.

But what a dark and melancholy picture is thus given of the heart and tendencies of man ! God indicates the view he takes of man's character by the way in which he treats him. How fearful the disease which requires such remedies ! How daring the criminality which demands from a God, whose benevolence is infinite, such chains to bind, such prison walls to confine it! The evils must be great beyond measurement, which demand evils acknowledged to be so great to counteract and punish them.

SECT. VI.—EXPLANATION OF THE MYSTERIES OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE FURNISHED BY THE SINFULNESS OF MAN*S

" One would imagine," says the representative of scepticism, in Hume's Dialogues on Natural Religion,* " that this world had not received the last hand of the Maker, so little is finished every part, and so coarse are the strokes with which it is executed. Thus the winds are requisite to convey the vapours along the surface of the globe, and to assist men in navigation ;

* **Part XI.**